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"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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The Louisianian.

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PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an *impartial* distribution of honor and *patronage* to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all in times, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among our sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we will urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

PINCHBACK INTERVIEWED.

HE HANGS ON TO GRANT.

His Opinion on the Antagonism of Races —Caste—Carpet-Baggers—Reform —Bribery—Legislature, Etc.

WHAT HE THINKS OF WARMOTH.

The Colored Creed.

WHO HE IS.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

The interview with Governor Warmoth, lately published in the columns of the *Times*, having served a good and satisfactory purpose in affording the public a closer insight into that individual's ideas, status, opinions and political troubles, it lately occured to the editor of the *Times* that the same service performed for his temporary successor would not prove unpalatable. Lieutenant Gov. Pinchback, whether through merit or accident, it matters little, apparently occupies the position of leader of the colored population of this State. He may not enjoy their entire confidence, but still, he is the "man in the breach" for a short time at least, and it is well enough to know what he thinks about matters and things, even if no good come of it.

Believing, therefore, that the Deputy Governor ought to be turned inside out for public scrutiny, we, on Saturday last, solicited an interview, which he promptly accorded, appointing yesterday at 12 m., as the hour. Duly prepared and coached, as in Warmoth's case, a reporter was accordingly detailed for that duty, and the following is the result.

WHERE AND HOW HE LIVES.

At 12 M, on Sunday the reporter rang the bell of a very nice two-story house on Derbigny street, adjacent to Canal, and inquired for Lieutenant Governor Pinchback. After a short delay, he was ushered into a neatly, but not gaudily, furnished parlor, and was informed that the "Governor" would attend him in a few minutes.

The short delayed afforded an opportunity to glance around the room, which was found highly respectable, if not elegant, in all its appointments. A fine brussels carpet covered the floor, and it was furnished with a plain black hair cloth set of furniture. The windows were draped with handsome curtains. An upright piano on one side gave evidence of musical capacity in the household and a marble-topped centre table, bearing a silver ice-pitcher and goblets on a salver, gave evidence of the occupant's popularity in the shape of a testimonial from somebody. The walls were hung with numerous pictures, evidently selected with both taste and discrimination. Among them a large engraving of Napoleon caressing the young King of Rome, andother large picture, called "The Prison Window," a rather indifferent oil painting of a Falconer, hung on the pier over a large "etagere," which was covered with a profusion of photographs, principally those of colored statesmen. In a rear room, divided by folding doors, was a library and sideboard. Just such a home, in fact, as might be coveted by any person in moderate circumstances.

After some delay, during which a little girl peeped in the door, regarding the intruder with wonderment, if not suspicion, the Lieutenant Governor made his appearance, and anounced himself as ready for the interview, which opened as follows:

Reporter—As Acting Governor of Louisiana, even for a brief period, the people naturally feel some curiosity respecting your views, and political attitude towards them, and I have been directed by the editor of the *Times* to meet you for the purpose of proposing a few interrogatories; that is, with your consent.

Pinchback—I have no special objection, but would prefer deferring it for awhile.

Reporter—In politics, as in everthing else, you know there is no time like the present, and the public curiosity is now fully aroused to all political considerations.

Pinchback—I am sensible of that fact, and am willing to give you all the information I can consistent with my present political situation and duties.

Reporter—Of course you are at liberty to discriminate, and if that is the only objection I will open the budget.

Pinchback—Very well, sir, proceed.

Reporter—You seem to be recognized by your race in this State as its exponent and the inheritor of the mantel which fell from the shoulders of Lieut. Gov. Dunn?

Pinchback—I have always had more influence with my race in this State than Mr. Dunn. I have defeated him in every contest where we ever came before the people, therefore I do not admit that his mantle has fallen on my shoulders. I stand on my own merits. Mr. Dunn was very popular among certain circles, but my own greater exertions and achievements in behalf of the colored people give me a wider influence, and I think greater popularity. Mr. Dunn was, perhaps, a more imposing looking leader than myself; but I have always been recognized as the real worker.

ON ANTAGONISM OF RACES.

Reporter—In your opinion is there any antagonism in the interests of the white and colored inhabitants of Louisiana?

Pinchback—I answer frankly that there is not the slightest.

Reporter—Do you sincerely believe that it is possible for a race so lately emancipated and under the ban of social prejudice to establish a real equality with the white during the present generation?

Pinchback—There is no such thing as social equality in either race. As to what the colored people can be able to do in that direction time alone can tell. The great cry about social equality has been paraded so much that I have grown ashamed of it myself, and scarcely think it worth intelligent consideration.

Reporter—Then, do you not think it unwise and impolitic to use legisation to enforce such equality, which can only result in mutual acrimony and disaster?

Pinchback—I know of no legislation that has been made for that purpose. There is a great difference between men's civil and public rights and what is generally understood by social equality. It is true we have the Civil Rights bill in our State, and demand the passage of Mr. Sumner's Supplemental Civil Rights bill, but not for the purpose of establishing social equality. We only desire that our people shall be treated the same as others for the same moneyed consideration, both in traveling and being entertained in public places.

Reporter—As an impartial statesman do you not think that time and opportunity should be given for the better education and enlightment of your race before they are entrusted with grave official responsibilities?

Pinchback—I am willing to admit that intelligence is absolutely necessary for efficiency in office, but in this State, where our people constitute such a very large proportion of the voting population and are justly entitled to recognition in office, it is impossible to discriminate against them. The election of so many ignorant men to office is one of the unavoidable consequences of the situation and our mode of choosing officers in this country, where people are in most cases "voted," instead of voting. Sooner or later, in my opinion, a qualified suffrage will be found an actual necessity for the protection and preservation of good government. I have no doubt that the next generation of colored people will accept this view of the case. Since no people that ever lived are more rapidly acquiring knowledge, particularly upon the subject of political economy.

Reporter—Do you not think both races suffer equally by a corrupt and extravagant administration of our public affairs, and would not both be equally benefitted by an honest, economical one?

Pinchback—Of that there can be no doubt.

ON CASTE.

Reporter—Is there not a conflict of interest between the plantation negroes and the more aristocratic colored people; or in other words, between those who toil for their daily bread and those who aspire to official position and association?

Pinchback—I will answer that question in the Yankee style, by asking another: "Is there any conflict between the laboring white classes and the more aristocractic?"

Reporter—There is always a social jealousy, but I am not aware that it extends to politics. What I want to know is whether the two classes of colored people are likely to differ in politics, or will they always act as a unit.

Pinchback—My opinion is, that the bulk of both classes of colored people will act as a unit politically until every vestige of caste is overcome.

Reporter—What are your ideas concerning the future policy and future destiny of your race in this State?

Pinchback—Everything hangs on that one point. The only difference between the black and white races is that of "caste." If this was removed, I am confident that there would be perfect unanimity between the Southern people, white and colored, because our people naturally love the Southern people, and feel a perfect identity of interest with them. This, I believe, is destined to come sooner or later, and when it arrives the political strength of the colored people as a race will be absorbed in whatever general division of politics may arise or exist among the people.

Reporter—What do you deem the best means of securing these ends?

Pinchback—I think that has already been intimated.

Reporter—Is there not a general impression among the colored people of this State that its genial climate will attract a large emigration from the border States, and thus enable them to own the State, as it were?

Pinchback—Well, no! Emigration is likely to set in here, but such an idea as you allude to, I don't believe ever entered their heads.

ON THE CARPET-BAGGERS.

Reporter—What is your real opinion of the carpet-bag element, and how are they new regarded by your race?

Pinchback—Well, it wouldn't exactly do for me to tell my opinion of the carpet-baggers. Generally speaking, they out Herod, Herod in love for the negro until they get an office, and then they grow colder toward their benefactors than any Southern man ever was or possibly can be. While perfectly willing to reap all benefits, they nervously dodge all responsibilities. They eagerly accept my hospitality, but rarely extend theirs, and only then in a sneaking, unmanly manner, intensely disgusting to a Southerner. I do not wish to be understood as making this applicable to all, for there are some good men among them, men whom this State may yet be proud of.

Reporter—Don't you think we could get along very well without them?

Pinchback—(Laughing) Well, I don't think we could just at present, for one of them seems to have sent you here to interview me.

ON THE REFORM MEASURES.

Reporter—Were you individually or as the representative of your race opposed to the Reform measures demanded by the white people, and if so, which?

Pinchback—I was opposed to a total repeal of the election and registration laws; I was willing they should be amended; but the others I was in favor of, and so used my influence.

Reporter—Why were you opposed to the repeal of the election and registration laws?

Pinchback—Because I believed they were necessary to secure a peaceable election.

Reporter—Are you satisfied with the new laws, and do you think they will secure a peaceable and fair election?

Pinchback—I am satisfied.

Reporter—Do you not think that what is now understood as Reform in Louisiana is the true policy of every citizen?

Pinchback—That depends entirely upon how you understand this cry of Reform in Louisiana. We all want reform, white and colored; but does the cry of Reform now really mean Reform?

Reporter—I think it does, but please explain more clearly.

Pinchback—I am afraid that many of the men who are so loud-mouthed about Reform are actuated by merely selfish motives. If I understand it properly the Reform movement by the whole people is reduction in taxation, efficient and honest men in office, and economical administration of government; but if Reform simply means the overthrow of the Republican party, I am no Reformer.

Reporter—Should not the expenses in every department of the State Administration be reduced so as to be proportionate to the services rendered and the means of the people to pay taxes?

Pinchback—Yes, I think there is room for improvement in this direction.

Reporter.—Should not the citizens of New Orleans be entrusted with the management of their own police affairs?

Pinchback—That is a question of mere political opinion, governed by circumstances. If the police is efficient and serves its purpose at the same expense, it makes little difference whether it is under control of the city or State.

Reporter—But, in the abstract, who ought to legitimately control it, the city or State?

Pinchback—I think the city.

ON THE ATTITUDE OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Reporter—In your opinion is there any danger or likelihood of the colored people of this State organizing themselves into a distinct party antagonistic to the whites?

Pinchback—I know that there is no such intention among them.

Reporter—If such a project was started do you believe it could be carried out successfully?

Pinchback—I am positive it could not, for several reasons: First, they lack the necessary means. Second, they are deficient in the necessary organizing talent. Third, in such an event, I am confident the much dreaded "conflict of races" would inevitably result therefrom, and that all intelligent and good men must deprecate and prevent.

THE GRANT MUDDLE.

Reporter—As far as your observations have extended, Governor, do you think the sentiment of the colored people of this State accords with Governor Warmoth's declared intention of opposing Grant?

Pinchback—I do not. I know that the leading colored men are all friendly to the President, and nothing but a combination of Gen. Grant's Customhouse friends, with the Democratic or Reform party, can alienate the colored vote of this State from him.

Reporter—Are you a friend and partisan of Gen. Grant in the political contest.

Pinchback—That is an important question, requiring deliberation. I never like to shoot off my gun half cocked, and before committing myself to any man or any policy, I want to know exactly what it is. When I have ascertained Grant's views and intentions toward the colored people of this State, whom I represent, I will be able to answer it specifically; not till then.

Reporter—Have you as yet taken any measures to inform yourself on this point?

Pinchback—I have not, but I intend to do so spon.

Reporter—How soon?

Pinchback—I expect to go to Washington within a fortnight, expressly for that purpose, and when I come back will answer you finally and fully.

Reporter—Are you opposed to or suspicious of Gen. Grant at present?

Pinchback—No! but it is rumored here that Gen. Grant has expressed a willingness to see this State government go into the hands of the Democracy, provided he can get the electoral vote. If this be true I shall be compelled to oppose him. But do not understand me as crediting this rumor. My relations with President Grant are at present most friendly, and it is in order to ascertain the truth or falsity of this rumor that my trip to Washington is contemplated.

"PINCH" ON WARMOTH.

Reporter—Do you regard Governor Warmoth's influence and power with the colored voters as increased or diminished by his recently enunciated sentiments published in the "Times" interview?

Pinchback—I don't think it helped him any.

Reporter—What do you think of the policy pursued by Governor Warmoth in securing legislative majorities on several occasions, when it was well known that public sentiment was against him?

Pinchback—I do not think Governor Warmoth's influence with the Legislature extended to the length the public seems to imagine in controlling legislative action. In fact I don't think anybody on earth could control the House of Representatives.

Reporter—Do you not think that Governor Warmoth's influence was sufficiently strong with the last Legislature to have secured the passage of all the reform measures, if he had been sincere?

Pinchback—I honestly do not believe so.

Reporter—Were you aware, Governor, of any financial arrangements being made with Senator Lewis to secure your election?

Pinchback—I am not positively aware of any such arrangements being made, but bribery and corruption has been indulged in to such an extent that I would not be surprised at anything.

Reporter—In Warmoth's selection of yourself as successor of the late Lieutenant Gov. Dunn, do you think Governor Warmoth was influenced by his fidelity and admiration of your race, or by considerations of his own personal advancement?

Pinchback—That question I have already answered in another relation.

Reporter—Is it not to your knowledge that the Governor has lost confidence in the fealty of the colored people to him, and that he expects the inevitable conflict between the races?

Pinchback—No. Gov. Warmoth, in my judgment, believes himself very popular with the colored people.

Reporter—Has not the Governor manifested some apprehensions of late that you would go over to the Reform party?

Pinchback—Not to my knowledge. What do you mean by going over to the Reform party?

Reporter—I mean giving in your adherence to the party born of the Committee of Fifty-one.

Pinchback—Not to my knowledge. We both advocated reform within the Republican party. Our relations are friendly, and as far as I know in political unison upon State matters.

Reporter—It is said that Warmoth's friendship and favor for you grew out of fear of bodily danger; that in other words he aided in making you Lieutenant Governor to pacify the prejudices of the colored people against him. Is it so?

Pinchback—That is not so. Gov. Warmoth was never in any danger from the colored people. Gov. Warmoth was probably actuated by the same motives as myself; namely, the interest of the Republican party.

Reporter—In the session of 1871, you were the acknowledged leader of the opposition to Warmoth, and constantly solicited aid against him. What reasons had you for such a direct change of sentiment?

Pinchback—It grew out of political complications in the Republican party, such as always occur in the history of parties. I deemed it necessary to sustain the Administration in order to preserve the integrity of my party, and acted accordingly. There were no considerations of a private or unworthy interest at stake if your question infers that. It was purely a political result, dictated by my judgment.

ON BRIBERY.

Reporter—Are you not aware of bribery being resorted to to secure the passage by the Legislature of party measures or private jobs?

Pinchback—I know that no bribery was necessary for any party measures, and, in fact, many jobs and schemes have been passed under this guise. So far as other legislation is concerned it is said that members have been bribed, but I am not personally aware of any such instances.

Reporter—Can you throw any light upon the Lewis-Southworth tin-box affair?

Pinchback—That I know nothing about. The first I knew of it was when I heard of the sequestration of the box.

Reporter—Can you not as an intelligent, if not the most intelligent citizen of your race in this State, fully commend the action of the Republican majority since you had a seat in the State Senate?

Pinchback—No, sir; decidedly not!

Reporter—In your opinion, is it not the duty of every true citizen, regardless of race or color, or previous condition, to resist the execution of fraudulent or corrupt laws intended for his oppression?

Pinchback—Most assuredly.

ON HIMSELF AND HIS RACE.

Reporter—Please give your opinion of the Carter and the Customhouse party, and state, if not objectionable, why you refused to act with them.

Pinchback—Those gentlemen wished to get control of the State government, not for the purposes of reform, as stated by them, but in order to secure the official honors and emoluments, which with the immense power already at their disposal from the National Government would have made them the virtual masters of the Republicans of this State. I felt that this was in opposition to the interests of my race; I felt, moreover, that they would fail and accordingly threw my influence against them, I am happy to say successfully thus far. I don't care about expressing my opinion in regard to any of them.

Reporter—Are you aware of any bitter personal and political hostility entertained against you by the old colored Creole population of this city? It is so asserted.

Pinchback—I think the assertion is without truth, for I am daily assured by many of that class of our citizens that they heartily indorsed my political course and attitude.

Reporter—Have you or your race any serious apprehension that the white people of this State, outside of the Radical party, are disposed to re-enslave the colored race, or to deny them any substantial rights of citizenship?

Pinchback—I do not think that any sane man contemplates or wishes anything so ridiculous as re-enslaving the colored people, but I do believe that there are a great many people outside of the Radical party and some in it who wish to divest the negro of every vestige of political rights.

Reporter—In what proportion is your blood colored?

Pinchback—I regard myself as being what is known as a quadroon, or about one-fourth colored.

Reporter—Of which are you the proudest, the African or the Anglo Saxon blood in your veins?

Pinchback—I don't think the question a legitimate one, as I have no control over the matter. A man's pride I regard as born of his associations, and mine is, perhaps, no exception to the rule.

"PINCH'S" FORTUNE.

Reporter—Governor Warmoth admits that he made a great deal more than a hundred thousand dollars during the first year of his administration. Have you any objection to state whether the second office in the State has been equally or half as lucrative to you, or was it to your predecessor?

Pinchback—I don't know how lucrative it might have been to my predecessor. As far as I am concerned, pecuniarily the office will entail loss upon me.

Reporter—How so?

Pinchback—In the first place, I had a very spirited contest for the position, which necessitated considerable expenditure; in the second place, the dignity of the office and the peculiar responsibilities it invests me with, lays me open to constant calls of charity and assistance. This you will naturally understand yourself.

Reporter—Who were Gov. Warmoth's partners in his very profitable transactions?

Pinchback—I dont know anything about it.

Reporter—Excuse me, Governor for trespassing on private matters. I see by the evidences of taste and luxury surrounding you that your circumstances have greatly improved since your entrance into political life. Have you any objection to giving me, as Gov. Warmoth did, an insight into the means by which you have acquired your fortune?

Pinchback—I don't consider that I have a fortune, but what money I have, I made by speculation upon warrants, bonds and stocks, which, together with the income from my office, constitutes my whole means, and enables me to live comfortably.

Reporter—Did you have any advantages in these speculations not enjoyed by the public?

Pinchback—I had this advantage: I belonged to the General Assembly, and knew about what it would do, etc. My investments were made accordingly.

WHAT HE INTENDS TO DO.

Reporter—Do you intend to sign any bill during Governor Warmoth's absence?

Pinchback—Not unless the public interest imperatively demands it.

Reporter—Do you know of any such bills?

Pinchback—Not at present. To explain more fully—I intend taking no action on any of the important bills affecting the interests of the people at large, and will only sign a bill in case its immediate action is necessary to the public welfare.

Reporter—Do you intend making any important appointments?

Pinchback—I do not. I intend to let Governor Warmoth shoulder that responsibility.

Reporter—Did you not commit yourself at the Charleston Convention in favor of Grant?

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

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THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1872.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We will be glad if you notify our office of any delinquency on the part of our carrier, as our arrangements are such that every issue of our paper should be regularly delivered.

☞The *Picayune* has changed editors already. A well known and able gentleman has been announced as in charge of the editorial department of that paper—D. C. Jenkins, Esq.

THANKS.—We, yesterday morning, received a copy of Dr. R. I. Cromwell's "Constitution of the Negro Citizens' Radical Republican Reform Platform," etc. We return our thanks to the unknown donor.

☞Burch wants the Customhouse Republicans to hold their Convention in Baton Rouge. Next to the Customhouse, perhaps there is no more suitable premises than that public structure in Baton Rouge at present under lease to certain parties.

☞One of the funny incidents connected with the performances of Blind Tom, while in New Orleans, consisted in the fact that the white folks crowded Odd Fellows' Hall to hear this *negro* perform, yet the managers of the concern made it no easy task for "colored folks" to get to see him there.

PEFECTLY SATISFIED.—Our neighbor of the *Republican*, in his Tuesday issue, removes all the grounds of suspicion of intended slight, which several of his readers entertained on a little matter. This done, our object is fully accomplished. With reference to the comparison between the custom of dealing with the late Lieut. Governor Dunn and Mr. Pinchback, little force can be sought to be attached to it because there was that sort of estrangement between our neighbor and Lieut. Governor Dunn, which we believe is claimed does not exist with Mr. Pinchback.

LIKE MARRIAGE BELLS.

The "song of the siren" never sounded more enchantingly sweet to the fabled victims than do the honeyed words of the "Provisional State Central Committee of the Reform party" ring in the ears of the "colored citizens" of New Orleans on Monday evening last at National Hall.

With unexpected and astonishing suddeness we find a gathering of hitherto "pure and undefiled" Democrats, declaring that although they might carry the State in the next elections by compromising with the "unscrupulous despot" against the black man:

"They prefer the path of honor and of justice; and are ready now to join the colored citizens of our common State in an earnest and united effort to overthrow this arch enemy of our liberties and to hurl from power the entire horde of corruptionists who at present so unworthily fill the offices of the State. It must be remembered, however, that the men who thus tread lightly under foot the dearest rights and liberties of all Louisianians, are vigilant, active and possessed of a certain bad courage which renders them formidable adversaries. They are, besides strongly entrenched behind those infamous laws which virtually take away our right of franchise; and if, in the approaching contest, they are to be dislodged and Louisiana liberated, you may depend upon it those results can only be accomplished by an earnest and united effort of our entire population, both white and black, cordially co-operating for this great purpose, forgetful of all past differences and prejudices, looking simply to the future of our State, and cordially agreeing that for all time to come there shall be no distinction, political or civil, between the people of Louisiana on account of race or color; and that the status of the colored man, as now fixed by the Constitution and laws of the united States, and by the Constitution and laws of this State, shall be considered settled and irrevocable."

In the same strain, we have Mr. I. N. Marks saying on that occasion:

"The Committee had just adopted an address which he had no doubt would meet the approval and support of every good citizen. It contains a recognition of all the rights to which the colored citizen is entitled, and is a movement necessary to secure the confidence of the colored man, who is naturally timid in joining a party in its incipiency. He then went on to say that in his opinion—and he only spoke for himself and not pretending to speak for any one else—it is a mistaken principle that accorded to the colored man the right to be Governor or to sit in our legislative halls, and refused to accord the liberty to him of drinking with us in our saloons or traveling with us on our steamboats. This, he said, was an issue that had to be met; there was no middle ground. He would admit for the sake of argument that there were two sides; it was necessary to choose the least of these. We either have to do this thing or submit to another four years of oppression and plunder. He said that since his address at the meeting at the first ward, at which some of his firends had considered, that he had taken strong grounds, he had received letters from a number of gentlemen expressive of approval, and he asked leave to read one from a gentleman who was in confidence with the Government, a personal friend of the President, and a man of much influence and wealth; he would not give his name for he had no permission to do so. The letter was one of approval of the course and views as set forth in Mr. Marks' address, and commented very favorably upon them. Mr. Marks reiterated his assertion made at the first ward meeting, that he would sacrifice everything but honor to save the State, and that if necessary he would vote for Gen. Grant at the next election."

We are not inclined to utterly discredit these utterances made remarkable by the quarter whence they emanate, but neither are we disposed to discard our party organization and enter into new and entangling alliances with Democracy. It is observable throughout the vehement declarations of peace and good will, there is an under current of grudge and reserve. Whenever they proceed to give the reasons for bestowing the concessions which they propose to make to our race, they never rise higher than the consideration of either the exigencies of the period, or as Mr. Marks naively puts it "a movement necessary to secure the confidence of the colored man." They have not risen to the conception of the justice of our claims, or they are unwilling to so express it. And this very mode of dealing with our people on the spur of the moment, for the accomplishment of some specific purpose, will forever constitute one of the greatest barriers to the complete establishment of harmony between "the two great races" of the State.

As a sign of the times we hail the out spoken and advanced utterances of the Democracy, and are delighted at the prospect of having so powerful an organization advocating the abolition of those cruel distinctions which itself created and stubbornly perpetuates. But our people should "look before they leap." There is no immediate necessity for great haste. The Democratic Convention will meet in this city in April, so will the one of Reform; let us wait and see the platforms, and if we are satisfied that in the future our interest will be better subserved by abandoning the old ship and taking to one of the "iron clads," why it will be time then to take the matter under advisement; in the meantime let us gratefully stand by the old ship, and although called here and called there, pursue the even tenor of our way till we have had opportunity to decide on our course.

The flatteries of the "Reformers" and the Republican factionists are calculated to unsettle many minds; and let them tell it, all is progressing in their ranks as merrily as a chime of bells; but campaigners know what importance should be attached to "blowing," and we hint in the mildest manner possible that there is much of this commodity cheaply vended in our midst at present.

☞The Customhouse folks are around all the corners professing to be very jubilant over what they call recognition of the Packard Central Committee by the National Republican Committee, but there is a modicum of reserve in their joy as if they were not quite sure that they are out of the wood. But supposing it should turn out that they receive the approval they claim, what does that amount to, if the great Republican party of this State decide that the Customhouse faction is neither worthy nor competent to be their leaders in the approaching campaign?

The question of which is the State Central Republican Committee of Louisiana has never been remitted to the National Committee for decision, and we should be surprized to find that on *ex parte* representations the gentlemen forming that committee hastily endorse the "Gatlin gun crowd."

☞The Monroe *Intelligencer* gets after Hon. John Ray with a sharp stick. The Senator said, in one of his speeches in the Senate:

"There is a little knot of men in my parish who appropriate all the offices to themselves. One man holds five offices, and he will certainly be an applicant for the office of supervisor if a prohibitor clause is not inserted in this bill."

Whereupon the *Intelligencer* makes up a list of the offices and holders of them, and shows that among the paying ones Mr. John Ray and his friends hold the lion's share. It further accuses him of a desire to reach the Gubernatorial chair, and of recklessness whether he creates a division among the Republicans of Ouachita.

☞We welcome again to our table the *Galveston Representative*, owned and edited by Hon. Richard Nelson. This neat little weekly had been suspended for a short time, but is again resuscitated with the hope that "the colored people will do all in their power to sustain an organ, which will fearlessly maintain the rights of all people, be they white or colored. The columns of our paper will at all times be open to communications, and whatever wrongs are grieviances are sought to be redressed, they have only to let them be known, and they will find the *Representative* ever ready to respond to the demands both of the rich and poor, without fear of a loss of favor from any quarter of political authority."

We wish our confrere every possible success in the renewal of his enterprize.

☞Our "Reform" cry is let all the discontented and justly complaining Republicans in our party remain "inside of the party lines," and agitate and effect all the reforms we confessedly need. Let all those ouside of the party who are willing to aid in effecting those reforms come into the "lines" and fight with us and partake of our victories.

"BROWN" GIVES INFORMATION.

The "pigmy perch'd on Alps," who, by the grace of a host of creditors and the virtue of everlasting promises to pay, runs the "*Grand Err*," has thought proper to vent a portion of his wrath and us. But we can tell him truly:

"You shall digest the venom of your spleen,
Though it do split you;
For from this day forth,
I'll use you for my mirth,
Yea for my laughter, when you are waspish."

In a recent issue of our paper, we pitiful inquired for the whereabouts of this political Arab, who had deserted the ranks of both branches of the Republican party, and taken refuge in the boson of arrant Democracy, joining them in the clamor to have Louisiana "as she once was." Forthwith the inflated buffoon grows exceedingly wroth, and the blurred columus of the *Err* are made to teem with more than its usual arrogance and incompetency; and, in the fury of his ire, he enviously seeks to derogate from our earned reputation by the application of such epithets as, in the estimation of contracted understandings like his own, tend to detract.

To this end, deliberate perversions of the truth are at once a necessity and a delight. The interest of truth compels us to say that the statement of our "triple degree" is utterly false. We are neither "bookeeper (the orthography is Burch's) for Mr. Pinchback, sub-Editor of the LOUISIANIAN, nor clerk of the Park Commission." So much for his accuracy. But we are willing to admit for the nonce that we labor in these three departments, and as industrious toil seems to be both distasteful and disgraceful in Burch's estimation, we will waive our denial, and tell him frankly why it is that we "rise up early and sit up late" and labor anywhere and everywhere, honestly, openly, and squarely," verily "eating our bread in the sweat of our brow." It is to rescue us from the (to us) mortifying necessity of imposing the burden of our board and lodging on a friend for a period considerably after our welcome had been exhausted, as Burch did at the house of the "devoted follower" whose reputation he is now endeavoring to destroy.

It is to save us from accepting for an avowedly limited period the hospitality of a friend, and then to prolong it uninvited to so unconscionably long a time that sighs of heartfelt relief are breathed by the family at the end of our *visitation*; as was the case of our hero at the house of a well known Senator in this town.

It is that we might not be entrapped in the snare of appropriating to our private use money entrusted to our custody to defray the expenses of a joint campaign, and coolly leave Messrs. Pinchback, Lowell and others to pay them. It is to protect our "good name" from being hawked about the streets, on the accusation of endeavoring to illustrate our acquisitiveness by displaying too great an affection for means belonging to Wm. Harper of Caddo, for which the latter openly and repeatedly uttered threats of caning.

It is that we may not be tempted to "make haste to be rich" by accepting one thousand dollars "hush money" as a member of the Legislature, and then to shamelessly make use of the fact in Charleston, S. C., in illustration of our power and influence in the Legislature.

We have other reasons which we can give if our friend wants more.

APPROACHING CONVENTIONS. — In April we are to have several conventions sitting in this city, representing many diverse interests. On the second Tuesday in April the National Colored Convention will meet. Its labors will scarcely terminate before the 18th, when the State Democratic Convention will assemble. And on the 23d of April the Convention of the people's Reform party will meet. How many more may yet be appointed we are unaware

☞Telegraphic dispatches of yesterday convey the information that General Longstreet has resigned the surveyorship of this port and that John M. G. Parker, has been nominated by President Grant to fill the vacancy.

☞We have devoted considerable space to-day to the re-production of a spicy and interesting interview which the New Orleans *Times* reporter recently had with acting Governor Pinchback.

There are certain portions of these replies particularly suggestive; and the matter of one or two of them will in future deprive the demagogue of one of the weapons which have recently been repeatedly sought to be used to the detraction of Mr. Pinchback.

☞We desire to inform our readers that there has been no recent meeting of the National Republican Executive Committee; that the boasting of recognition by that body on the part of the Customhouse crowd grows out of a private letter from the secretary of the committee and in no way warrants the assumption made by the clique.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Carrollton La., March 13, 1872.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

DEAR SIR—Again is the city of Carrollton, (Jefferson parish,) the scene of strong political dissentions arising from the way and manner in which the political machinery—the office-holders in our parish are engaged. Their attempts towards forcing recognition upon the public for renomination by offering resolutions in the club rooms endorsing certain individuals and pledging the party's support to said resolutions, so far has met with no public success.

In vain have they gone so far as to try "hoodwinking" in our midst by changing the regular club meeting time to enable them to carry out their conceited designs. In vain have they perched themselves upon lofty pinnacled air castles with the hopes of intimidating the sovereign people. But alas! thus far their ambition is much depreciated by the entire community; and when this ensuing campaign shall have been ended, then will the cry go forth "that we have tried you and found you lack of feeling for the interest of our community, hence we had no further public use for you."

These are the unanimous feelings and sentiments of not only the citizens of Carrollton alone but the entire parish of Jefferson. The people have become alive to their public interest, and they are determined to have no more recreant officers whom they think will forsake the "field of battle," when the trumpet sounds the signal of danger, nor others who would dare to prostitute the honor of their position for self-aggrandizement. This in some instances, I am sorry to say, has been practiced within our domains. The principles of Republicanism have have been laid aside for pecuniary motives; and for this and similar acts, the whole Republican Administration has been rebuked by an indignant population. We want no more of it; and we are determined to frustrate every movement of these men, and furthermore to defeat them by ballot in the coming nominations in this present election year 1872.

VIVA VOCE.

An Editorial Hyena.

We desire to regard all men with becoming charity, and to attribute to the natural frailty of man many actions which spring from a false and corrupt heart. But what excuse can we find for a man like J. Henri Burch, who in announcing the death of Senator Ragan can only find in his heart the forgiving charity to say, "as God has laid His hand upon him, we take ours off!" The grave which should soften the asperities of political strife and inculcate the sublime virtue of forgiveness, can not touch Burch's callous heart. He regards Death as an ally who gives him an opportunity to attack a political adversary with impunity. This man, whose name has become a synonym for all that is inconstant in politics and fasle in social life, can not forgive a dead foe, but with a supercilousness as base as it is cowardly, simply announces that as God has laid His hand on, he takes his off! O Shame, where is thy blush?

—*Iberville News.*

THE colored people of the South are constantly falsifying the predictions of their former Democratic masters. A few years ago a Democratic journal in New Orleans was accustomed to echo the assertion that colored men would never work unless under the stimulus of the lash, applied three or four times a day. Now the same paper says that class, in the South, last year produced commodities valued at $200,000,000.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The Democratic party, through their Representatives in the House of Representatives, show a determination and will to continue as the party of tyranny and oppression. Every measure for freedom and justice brought before Congress meets the firm and steady opposition of the Democratic party, passive policy faction, and all. Against the effort of the friends of Equality Before the Law to bring up the Civil Rights measure, introduced in the House of Representatives by the Hon. Samuel Hooper, the Democratic party interpose dilatory motions for the purpose of preventing action on the measure. The opponents of the bill have thus far succeeded. Of one fact, the colored people, as well as the white friends of right in this country, may be assured that the Democratic party does not intend that the nation shall have rest, through its aid, from the effects of wrong doing. Injustice to the negro is the primal cause of all the ills under which the nation is now suffering. Our heavy taxation and depreciated currency, our foreign complication, the barbarism in a large portion of this vast country, the great National and State debts; in short, all the disturbing influences in our politics have their foundation in the nation's wrong to the negro. It would seem that wise statesmanship would seek to destroy the cause of our difficulties as a nation, wholly annihilate it, leaving not a particle of ground upon which new oppression and new difficulties may be established. Leave the negro with the exercise of one right of a free citizen denied, and room is left for the denial of other rights and for increasing outrages, the end of which cannot be determined. Acknowledge and protect his every right, and the basis for further outrages, which will eventually recoil upon the perpetrators and involve the innocent with the guilty, will be destroyed. Let our vast debt and the thousands of lives lost in saving the nation from the treasonable efforts of the defenders of slavery be an admonition to eradicate the terrible cause which led to those results; and let us have some measure at once giving the negro redress for outrages against his right as a man and a citizen.

New National Era.

THRILLING WAR SCENE!

BY JOHN PHOENIX.

Out in a certain Western fort, some time ago, the major conceived the idea that artillery might be used effectively in fighting with the Indians, by dispensing with gun-carriages and fastening the cannon upon backs of mules. So he explained his views to the commandant, and it was determined to try the experiment. A howitzer was selected and strapped upon an ambulance-mule, with the muzzle pointing toward the tail. When they had secured the gun, and loaded it with ball-cartridge, they led that calm and steadfast mule out on the bluff, and set up a target in the middle of the river to practice at. The rear of the mule was turned toward the target, and he was backed gently up to the edge of the bluff. The officers stood round in a semicircle, while the major went up and inserted a time-fuse in the touchhole of the howitzer. When the fuse was ready, the major lit it and retired. In a moment or two the hitherto unruffled mule heard the fizzing back there on his neck, and it made him uneasy. He reached his head round to ascertain what was going on; and, as he did so, his body turned, and the howitzer began to sweep around the horizon. The mule at last became excited, and his curiosity grew more and more intense; and in a second or two he was standing with his four legs in a bunch, making six revolutions a minute, and the howitzer, understand, threatening sudden death to every man within half a mile. The commandant was observed to climb suddenly up a tree; the lieutenants were seen sliding over the bluff into the river, as if they didn't care at all about the high price of uniforms; the adjuant made good time toward the fort; the sergeant began to throw up breastworks with his bayonet; and the major rolled over the ground and groaned. In two or three minutes there was a puff of smoke, a dull thud, and the mule—oh! where was he? A solitary jackass might have been seen turning successive back-somersaults over the bluff, only to rest at anchor, finally, with his howitzer at the bottom of the river; while the ball went off toward the fort, hit the chimney in the major's quarters, rattled the *adobe* brick down into the parlor, and frightened the major's wife into convulsions. They do not allude to it now, and no report of the results of the experiment was ever sent to the War Department.

HOW GRANT WAS FIRST NOMINATED.

Colonel Forney publishes in his Sunday Chronicle a remarkable account of the manner in which Grant was first nominated for President. He says Judge Carter and Senator Thayer suggested to him in November, 1867, to write an exhaustive article favoring such nomination. Forney replies: I answered that General Grant was not a candidate for President, and did not desire to be, and I printed it witnout authority. There was little doubt that some super-serviceable politician would call upon him and ask him if he had been made a candidate without his sanction. He will, of course, reply that he never saw the article till it was in print, and so all your schemes to make him President "gang agley."

Then Rawlins took it to General Grant and stayed quite a long time. When he returned he said: "General Grant is quite pleased with your statement of his political record, and is surprised that he proves to be so good a Republican." Upon this hint I printed. When Rawlins came back from General Grant with the editorial he told us, with great emphasis: "General Grant does not want to be President. He thinks the Republican party may need him, and he believes their candidate can be elected and re-elected. But, said Rawlins, what is to become of him after his second Presidential term? what, indeed, during his administration? He is receiving from $17,000 to $20,000 a year as General of the armies of the republic—a life salary—and to go into the Presidency at $25,000 a year for eight years is, perhaps, to gain more fame, but what is to become of him at the end of his Presidency? He is not a politician. He does not aspire to the place. In four years from the fourth of March, 1869, he will be about fifty-six years old. Of course he must spend his salary as President. England with her Wellington, her Nelson and her other heroes on land and sea has never hesitated to enrich and ennoble them *through* all their posterity. Such a policy is in accordance with the character of the English government, but in our country the man who fights for and serves the republic would *be a beggar* if he depended upon political office; and mark it, if Grant takes anything from the rich, whose vast fortunes he has saved, after he is President, he will be accused as the "willing recipient of gifts." It will thus be seen that Grant intended to run for President for a second term when he was working for the first.

—*Exchange.*

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The following is a summary of the claims against Great Britain for losses by the Confederate cruisers, which were filed by the American Commissioners to the Genera Conference under the Washington Treaty:

By the Alabama	$6,547,609 86
By the Boston	400 00
By the Chickamanga	95,654 83
By the Florida	3,698,669 34
By the Georgia	383,378 86
By the Nashville	68,536 76
By the Retribution	20,334 53
By the Sallie	5,540 00
By the Shenandoah	6,448,320 61
By the Sumter	10,695 83
By the Tallahassee	579,955 55
Total	$17,900,633 47
For losses from increased war premiums	1,120,795 15
	$19,021,428 61

The above embraces the direct claims only. The indirect claims include losses sustained by the sale of 774,000 tons to foreign owners, figures estimated at $15,000,000; and, finally, the consequential damages, by the prolongation of the war, owing to the moral and other aid extended by England to the Confederates during its continuance.

Daily State Journal.

PORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TO THE

American People

OF THE INTRODUCTION

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE UNITED STATES OF

Dr. G. Colletso's

CELEBATED EUROPEAN

NOWNED ALTERATIVE PILLS.

Immense sales of which in *England, France, Germany, Austria* and *Prussia* is unprecedented, having entirely superseded all magnesias, salts, seltzers, oils, etc., of every description, and are universally acknowledged to be the most effective and agreeable Purgative ever yet introduced.

Dr. Colletso has just completed arrangements to supply the people in America with his invaluable Pills, and to prevent any imitations of them, manufactures them at his Central Depot, No. 32 Carondelet street, New Orleans, where orders are already pouring in from all parts of the country. Dr. Calletso, assures the people that his

ALTFRATIVE PILLS

are not gotten up on speculation and never intend, would state that he is a graduate of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and during his extensive practice in the last twenty-five years in Europe, has found to produce some medicine which shall come within the reach of all, and which would effectually cure a large order of complaints so general, and for want of an article of this kind generally neglected until the healt is impaired undermined and the constitution shattered. He, therefore, has tried them effectually in Europe for the last fifteen years, with the most satisfactory results, and their success has been so complete, that it has astonished even himself, and surpassed his most sanguine expectations. One or two cures save hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills every year in curing the following complaints, which are at the foundation of all diseases:

If your blood is rancid or vitiated, purify it with

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

If your skin is diseased and you are covered with pimples, boils, blotches, old sores, scurvy or scrofula,

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will remove and cure them all.

If you are worse, and have Ulcers, Cancer or Tumors, the effect is magical and the cure complete in taking

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

If your Liver is sluggish and you are suffering with jaundice and palpitation of the heart, you can be cured by taking

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If your digestion is bad, and you are constipated, your skin dry and feverish, your tongue foul and aching, your mouth and lips parched and your eyes red and constipated, your mind, you will find immediate relief in

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

If you have inflammation of the stomach, bowels, womb, kidneys or bladder, with pain in the small of the back, difficulty in stooping without falling, weakness in the knees and dizziness in the head, with dimness of sight, you can remove the inflammation and restore your strength by using

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

If you have an enfeebled and debilitated constitution, and are afflicted with lassitude, loss of memory, loss of sleep, loss of appetite, foul breath, and are nervous and restless with bad circulation of the blood, try

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

If you reside in a climate where you are liable to Yellow Fever, Typhoid or Typhus Fever, or Fever and Ague, you can escape these diseases entirely by taking as a preventive

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In spring and summer, when dysentery and diarrhœa are so prevalent among children and adults, one box of

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS

will check the complaint and cure you at once. Should you be attacked with that dreadful disease, Cholera, so fatal in its effects, yet perfectly harmless if you are provided with a box of

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS!

The following is only one of thousands of similar testimonials that could be published, but as it is from four of the most eminent physicians in London, it is considered substantial proof of their efficacy in the cholera cases:

12 HYDE PARK GATE,
London, August 15, 1871.

Dr. G. Colletso:

DEAR SIR—We have pleasure in informing you that after several trials of your valuable ALTERATIVE PILLS, both among our outside patients and especially in the Fever and Cholera Hospitals, we have found that in every case where your Pills were given in time that they invariably checked the disease and especially so in all Cholera cases, where a single life of which has been lost, where we have used them. Such is our experience, after having proved them by five years' experience, we have decided to adopt them altogether, and desire to express to you our most distinguished regard for so valuable and useful a discovery. Please forward to above address one gross boxes of your ALTERATIVE PILLS, and find inclosed the money for same, and oblige your most obedient servants,

A. K. WYMAN, Bart, M. D.
JOHN F. MARTIN, M. D.
HENRY C. RODEN, M. D.
C. K. TRACY, M. D.

Dr. Colletso would also state as an evidence of their usefulness in Fever cases that his

ALTERATIVE PILLS

were used by His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES during his illness, and the surgeons would not allow any other Purgative medicine to be used.

It is to be hoped that the people may not be deceived in purchasing his Alterative Pills, he would state that they are all manufactured at

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Where he prefers to receive all applications and may send a medicine which he can guarantee and which will prevent impostors from trying to counterfeit; but after having once used these, patients can never be deceived by the substitution of any obnoxious compound.

Price per box $1, or six boxes $5; delivered to any address in the country.

All letters and applications through the post should be addressed to

DR. G. COLLETSO,
Post Office Box 390, New Orleans, La.
Medical Office and Surgery,
32 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Call for a National Convention of the Colored People of the United States.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 22, 1872.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Southern States Convention of Colored Men, which convened in this city on the 18th day of October, 1871:

WHEREAS, the time fixed for the assembling of this Convention was very unfortunate, owing to the important canvasses going on in several of the Southern States, and the inability of many good men to attend, in consequence of the same; and whereas, many prominent colored men disapproved of said call, because they considered it sectional; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be, and is hereby, authorized to call a National Convention of the colored people of the United States, to meet at the City of New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 2d Wednesday of April 1872.

Resolved, That the representation to said Convention shall be two from each State or Territory at large, and one for each twenty thousand colored voters, and one for each fractional part over ten thousand, to be elected as the State may determine.

Pursuant to authority vested in me under the foregoing resolutions, I hereby call upon the colored people of the United States to elect and commission delegates to assemble in convention on the day and at the place mentioned at 12 o'clock M., to consider their political and material interests.

The ratio of representation as laid down in the foregoing resolutions, is expected to be strictly adhered to.

Respectfully,
ALONZO J. RANSIER,
President of the "Southern States Convention of Colored Men."

Papers friendly to the cause of equality before the law and the material interests of the colored people, will please copy.

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GREENVILLE ARGYLE Sunny Side, Egg's Point-Barnard, Grand Lake, Leota, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point. Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast landings. The new and magnificent steamer

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Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

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Pinchback—I introduced a resolution in that Covention indorsing his administration. An amendment was offered indorsing his renomination. This I opposed and the resolution was defeated.

Reporter—What consideration did Warren th, Dibble or Sheridan present to induce you to attend the Charleston Convention and act with the Liberal Republican?

Pinchback—They had nothing to do with it. I never consulted either of them one way or another.

Reporter—Are you or do you expect to be a candidate for Governor, at the next election?

Pinchback—I am not a candidate, and do not expect to be.

HIS POLITICAL CREED.

Reporter—What are your views on the subject of general amnesty?

Pinchback—I will answer that with a story. An old colored man once sold a pig to a white man, and the next day stole it from him and sold it to another white man. The two white men subsequently meeting each other, commenced quarreling about the ownership of the pig. While quarreling the old colored man happened to come upon them. When the man to whom the pig was first sold demanded of the old darkey if he had not sold it to him? He answered, "yes." The other man then asked, "Didn't you sell me this pig?" "Yes," answered the darkey. "Why, you old rascal, what can you mean by selling this pig to both of us?" indignantly exclaimed both victims: The darkey, however, proved master of the situation. "Go way from here white folks," he retorted; "you just got to settle dat matter twixt yourselves," So it is with the amnesty question, the white people can settle it between themselves.

Reporter—Do you not believe that the clothing the ignorant black with suffrage and the consequent ignorance and corruption of Southern State governments will furnish a strong argument with the enemies of your race against the negroe's capacity for self-goveenment?

Pincsback—No, I do not. The premises are not correct. I don't admit that the Southern governments are as bad as the question implies. Evils have crept in, but that does not impair the colored people's capacity for self-government. It results from two of the finest traits in human—confidence and gratitude. All the evils complained of sprung from these and not from incapacity.

Reporter—Do you think that the masses of the colored population really desire social equality and mixed schools made compulsory by statute, or that they would be content with a pro rata division of the school fund and equally good accommodation in first class entertainment for first class prices? Is not this desire for enforced social equality confined almost exclusively to yuor old free colored population?

A—I am opposed and my race is opposed to any thing that will perpetuate Caste under any and all Circumstances.

Reporter—Do believe in enforced mixed public schools of sexes and colors, so that the black boy shall sit on the same form and be brought up with the white girl?

Pinchback—I believe in mixed schools, but not mixed sexes in schools?

Reporter—Do you believe in the theory of Guizot and other ethnologists, that the type of the coming man in America wil be produced by miscegenation, or the blending of the Caucasian with the African race.

Pinchback—I never gave that subject any thought.

HE SKETCHES HIS LIFE.

Reporter—And now I believe we are at the end of the chapter. Suppose we wind up this rather prolonged interview by your telling me something of your previous history. To put the question pointedly, Who are you? Where did you come from? and what have you been doing all your previous life?

Pinchback—I have no objection to answer. I was born in Georgia in 1837. I came here the same year with my parents on the way to my father's plantation in Holmes county, Miss. In 1846 I was sent to Cincinnati to school, and attended Gilmore's High School, on Harrison street, for about one year and a half. After I returned home my father died, and as our peculiar status prevented us from remaining there, the family removed to Ohio. About 1850 I returned to New Orleans, where I have since resided off and on. My vocation was a steamboatman, serving at one time as steward of the Homer. The last boat I was on was the Alonzo Childs in 1861. I left her at Yazoo City when she ran up the Yazoo to escape the Yankee fleet. In 1862 I ran the blockade into New Orleans, where I arrived May 12th. On May 16th I had a difficulty with my brother-in-law, in which I wounded him severely and was arrested for assault with attempt to kill. I was carried before Judge Bell and plead guilty on the advice of my lawyer, when to my astonishment Bell sentenced me to two years in the workhouse, and when it was announced I nearly fainted in court. The object of this was blackmail, and before incarceration I was applied to and refuse to pay up. I remained there about a month before I effected my release. During this time I had my own food, bed and other comforts which I procured out of my means. The same year I entered the service in the First Louisiana Volunteers, a white regiment. About this time Gen. Butler having commenced organizing negro troops, I was authorized to raise a company; did so, and was mustered into service October 12, 1862, as senior Captain of the Second Regiment, Native Guards. I remained in service until September 10, 1863, when I resigned. After that I returned home and was verbally appointed Captain of Company D, in a cavalry regiment, and authorized to raise a company. My application for a commission in this company was subsequently refused by Gen. Banks with a very impertinent endorsement. I then followed various private avocations until the era of colored men in politics dawned; since which time the public has been sufficiently familiar with my history to obviate the necessity of relating it here.

"Wife," said a man, looking for his boot-jack, "I have places where I keep my things, and you ought to know it." "Yes," said she, "I ought to know where you keep your late hours—but I don't."

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"It is Bill Smith, sir, who is imitating a locomotive."

"Come up here, William," said the teacher. "If you are turning into a locomotive it is high time you were switched off!"

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